Minimisation of poisonous gases in Power Generation

2623. SHRI CHHOTUBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have, recently, initiated talks with Germany in order to reduce poisonous gases in power generation;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c) An Indo German Power Plant Seminar on clean use of Coal was organised in January, 1992, As a follow up of this Semihar, a Task Force has been set up to examine the feasibility of coal gasification and Combined Cycle Power Generation in which Germany has considerable expertise. Other possible areas of cooperation between India and Germany in regard to environment friendly technologies for power sector are coal benefication; fluidised bed combustion; flue gas cleaning and desulphurisation, fly ash utilisation; Oxides of Nitrozen reduction technologies; and on-line pollution monitoring system.

Steps taken by the Government to minimise pollution from the existing power plants includes retrofitting and upgradation of electro-statie precipitation installation of such other pollution control system as are needed to comply with the prescribed pollution control standards under the renovation and Modernisation Programme of old Power Plants. Before a new proposal for the installation of a Thermal Power Project is approved, it is ensured that the impact of the power plant on the environment is within the prescribed limits/standards.

Power crisis in Uttar Pradaesh

2624. SHRI ISH DUTT YADAV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased ot state:

(a) whether the power supplied to Uttar Pradesh falls short of its requirement;

(b) if so, what was the requirement and supply of power during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the availability of power in Uttar Pradesh is less in comparison to other States of the country; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to bring Uttar Pradesh at par with other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b) The power supply position in Uttar Pradesh during 1989-90 to 1991-92 was as under:—

(All Figs. in MU ne

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Estimated Requirement	27580	29940	31540
Availability	24667	26758	28280
Shortage	2913	3182	3260
%Shortage	10.6	10.6	10.3

(c) A State-wise energy availability during 1989-90 to 1991-92 is given in the statement (*See* below)

(d) In order to mitigate the power shortage in Uttar Pradesh, it is envisaged to add 1607.5 MW capacity in the State Sector during the 8th Plan. In addition, the State will also get its due share from the Central Sector projects which are being set up in the Northern Region. Various other measures being taken to increase the availability of power in Uttar Pradesh inddlude maximising generation from existing generating stations, implementation of Renovation and Modernisation Programme, Reduction in Transmission and Distribution losses, effective load management and energy conservation measures and assistance from neighbouring States and Systems.

Statement

State-wise energy availability during 1989-90 *to* 1991-92.

(Figures in MU net)

Region/State/System	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Chandigarh	526	596	657
Delhi	7724	8484	9255
Haryana	7786	8649	10123
Himachal Pradesh	1265	1459	1446
Jammu & Kashmir	2668	2795	2984
Punjab incl. NFF	15084	15284	16177
Rajasthan	10238	11495	13030
Uttar Pradesh	24667	26758	28280
Gujarat	20823	22358	24417
Madhya Pradesh	16315	18151	19942
Maharashtra	35102	37386	40166
Goa	547	607	683
Andhra Pradesh	18127	20191	22415
Karnataka	13967	15104	15550
Kerala	6152	6810	7197
Tamil Nadu	18474	20877	22086
Bihar	5440	4812	5215
D.V.C.	5894	6020	6087
Orissa	6132	6632	7499
West Bengal	8540	9214	10140
North-Eastern Region	2678	2878	3083
ALL INDIA	228151	246560	266432